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*Appendix to the Second Report of the Statistical Society of London on the State of Education in Westminster, being a detailed account of each Endowed or Charity School, and of each Infant and Sunday School, in the Parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.*—[For Report see p. 193 of No. IV.]

#### ST. MARGARET'S PARISH.

1 and 2.—*The National Society's Central Day and Sunday Schools for Boys and Girls.*

THE buildings in which these schools, and the business of the National Society, are at present carried on, originally belonged to a Committee acting on behalf of the Westminster National Schools; they were erected in the year 1814 at their expense, with the aid of a grant from the Society, and in 1832 they were made over to the parent institution, upon an understanding that the schools should be carried on, as free schools, for the advantage of the poor residing in the neighbourhood. Previous to this arrangement the central school was conducted in Baldwin's-gardens, Gray's-inn-lane, the lease of which property had very nearly expired when the seasonable proposal of the Westminster committee was received.

The institution is conducted altogether upon the principles of the Church of England, and, like the majority of National Schools, its proper denomination is a "Sunday and Daily" school. It is open, without restriction or enquiry, to children of every description, between the ages of 7 and 14, whose parents undertake that they shall keep the rules. Instruction is imparted to them on the system of mutual instruction, called also the monitorial or Madras system. Besides a knowledge of religion, and the reading of the Bible, they are grounded in the principles and practice of arithmetic, are carried forward in writing, and are instructed generally in geography, English history, and matters of general utility; the books being selected from the catalogue of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and of the Committee of General Literature and Education. No works of industry are taught.

The children are instructed in 2 separate rooms, which furnish accommodation sufficient for 400 boys and 250 girls, at an allowance of 6 square feet for each child.

The number of children upon the books is 494, of whom 340 are boys and 154 are girls, all between the ages of 7 and 14. Out of this number of children the average daily attendance is of boys 243, and of girls 90.

The number of admissions in the course of every 3 years is about equal to twice the number of children in the school, so that it must be inferred that, on an average, a new set of scholars is brought under instruction in the short period of every 18 months. The longest period of attendance is 7 years.

The classes consist of about 36 or 40 children each, selected according to their progress or capacities; the girls' school is arranged in 2, and the boys' school in 3 divisions. Each class has its teacher and assistant teacher, who are constantly present, have its management and direction entrusted to them, and are responsible for the behaviour and

improvement of the scholars. An usher or monitor is appointed over the whole school.

The children assemble every morning at 9 o'clock precisely, and the school business is opened with prayers.

The distribution of time for religious exercises, reading, writing, ciphering, &c., in both schools, is made according to the written account, suspended on a board at the entrance of each room. In the girls' school almost the whole of the afternoon is devoted to needlework and knitting. The school closes in winter at 4 o'clock, and in summer at 5; the business of the day ends as it begins, with prayers. Saturday is a holiday.

The teachers and assistant teachers are selected from the most steady, well-behaved, and trustworthy children; they receive weekly rewards, according to their conduct and the improvement and good order of their classes: the rewards are distributed half-yearly in clothing, as far as the committee think proper, and the balance is allowed to accumulate until the child leaves the school.

Every child who quits with a good character, having attained the age of 14 years, may be entitled to reward.

There is a lending-library for the use of children in the higher classes, and for all who leave the institution with a good character. There is also a clothing-club, to which those children whose parents are willing, make weekly contributions, and receive clothes or orders for them, some increase being added; but there is not any system of rewarding a fixed number of children every year.

A public examination of the schools takes place half-yearly.

An adequate idea of the central school cannot be formed, except it is regarded as the instrument by which the National Society accomplishes its general purposes in promoting education, and training masters and mistresses for other schools throughout the country.

The National Society, for Promoting the Education of the Poor, was established under the patronage of His Majesty George III., in 1811, and incorporated in 1817. Its committee consists of the 2 archbishops, the bishops, 10 temporal peers or privy councillors, (of these the Archbishop of Canterbury, by virtue of his office, is always the president,) and the remainder are vice-presidents; vacancies in the number are filled up by their own body. There are also 16 other members who are elected, one-fourth of whom are chosen annually at the general meeting of subscribing members. The only qualification for membership is a donation of 10 guineas, or an annual subscription of 1 guinea.

There is a sub-committee for the management of the central school, in whose absence its affairs are under the control of the clerical superintendent. His business is to visit the school daily, to examine the classes, to see that the national system is fully and faithfully practised; that the registers, books, &c. are properly kept, &c.

On this officer devolves the management of the masters and mistresses in training, the whole of their instruction and examination in religious knowledge, the particular supervision of the part of the school in which they are trained, and the preparing of the certificates upon which they are promoted and appointed to situations.

The schoolmaster and mistress, besides the tuition of the boys and

girls, are charged with the instruction of the masters and mistresses in the mechanical part of the national system.

With regard to the masters and mistresses in training for schools, two descriptions of persons are officially received for instruction at the central institution, viz.—

1. Masters and mistresses in training, who are to be provided with appointments if their conduct and ability prove such as to justify recommendation.

2. Masters and mistresses from the country, who have already obtained appointments.

Persons desirous of entering under the former class are required to produce a certificate, duly attested by the clergyman of the parish where they have resided, and satisfactory testimonials from three respectable householders, to whom they have been personally known for a length of time. They are examined as to their proficiency, and, if approved, are in the first instance received as probationers only, and, until promoted (after further examination and trial) to the rank of candidates for a situation, they are liable to be discontinued by the Society as unsuitable for its purposes. The candidates for a situation are appointed to schools as opportunities offer, according to their qualifications and eligibility.

Masters and mistresses from the country are received for instruction on producing the proper form, duly filled up, together with their appointments; they also undergo an examination on admission.

One division of the classes in each school is set apart for the benefit of the persons in training, and is taught entirely by them, and they are considered to be responsible for the good conduct and progress of the scholars under their care, as if the children actually constituted a portion of their own school. And from time to time, as the classes in this division are examined, their abilities and defects become the subject of observation.

By this arrangement they have an opportunity of putting in practice the knowledge acquired in passing through the classes, or by their other studies, and of proving their fitness for the duties which they are learning to discharge; and the other divisions of the school, being taught by the children, and superintended solely by the schoolmaster or schoolmistress, present a complete specimen of the system of mutual instruction.

The regulations just enumerated apply to mistresses as well as masters.

In addition to the preceding, the masters in training assemble in the class-room at appointed times, and occupy themselves under the inspection of the schoolmaster, in studying and preparing the subjects determined on by the clerical superintendent.

Both the masters and mistresses assemble every Saturday morning for examination by the clerical superintendent in these subjects, and in such other information as they may have acquired from the books provided for their instruction.

The schoolmistresses are boarded and lodged at a house prepared for their accommodation in Smith's Square, where a respectable and well qualified matron resides, whose office it is to superintend the studies of

these females, and carry on their instruction in the evenings and at other times when their attendance is not required in the central school, as well as to afford them a comfortable asylum and the means of support at a reduced rate of expense.

The establishment here referred to also serves for the protection of the females who are qualifying themselves under the National Society's auspices as mistresses of infant schools, and, for this purpose, are attending the Infant School in Tufton-street, an institution which has been lent to the Society for the purposes of training teachers, until more adequate accommodation can be provided.

In all cases, the instruction afforded by the Society is gratuitous; and a certain number of those masters in training, who have most distinguished themselves by application and intelligence, receive a weekly allowance of half-a-guinea. The mistresses in training may obtain a small gratuity on leaving, if distinguished by good conduct and satisfactory progress during their probation. Schools are supplied with masters and mistresses, for a limited period, at 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* and 1*l.* 1*s.* a week respectively. Assistant boys and girls are also sent if required.

It appears that, according to the plan and regulations here set forth, since the year 1811 to the present time, independently of the instruction which has been given to thousands of poor children, 2695 adult persons have, through the medium of this institution, been trained in the mechanical practices of the Madras system, and at the same time subjected to a course of religious instruction.

The following Table shews the particulars of this statement; and it appears that, on an average, the masters and mistresses continue in training for five months, during which period they are frequently employed in the temporary organisation of national schools:—

		Teachers received on Probation at their own request.		Teachers received into Training from Local Schools.		Teachers provided with Permanent Situations.		Teachers in Training sent out for the temporary charge of Schools.	
		Mast.	Mistr.	Mast.	Mistr.	Mast.	Mistr.	Mast.	Mistr.
1812 to 1832 1833 to 1838	At Baldwin's Gardens .	599	408	609	235	452	361	410	218
		318	307	91	78	197	173	88	65
	At Westminster . . .	917	715	700	363	649	534	498	283
		1632		1063		1183		781	

Besides the principal central school of the parent society here referred to, there are 46 district central institutions, designed to serve as model schools for the surrounding districts, and as suitable places for the instruction of masters and mistresses, who are unable to visit the parent institution, in the system of education.

In most of the district central schools small weekly payments are made by the children for their instruction, and there are lending-libraries attached to them.

The expenses incurred by the National Society on account of the

training department at Westminster are as follows: clerical superintendent and chaplain, 350*l.*; schoolmaster, 105*l.*; schoolmistress, 73*l.* 10*s.*; matron of the boarding-house 75*l.* (the 3 latter with a house and coals); teacher of singing to the children, 50*l.*

The funds, out of which the operations of the National Society here referred to have been conducted, arise entirely from voluntary contributions.

3.—*The Pimlico British Day School for Boys, Palace-street.*

Established in 1820. It is supported by a congregation of Independents, but children of all other denominations are admitted.

Number on the books 200 between the ages of 6 and 14. Daily average attendance 160. Usually remain 3 years. Longest period of attendance has been 7 years. Number of new scholars entered during the last year 207.

It is supported by congregational collections in Buckingham-street chapel, by public subscription, and by payments of 1*s.* per month by each scholar; though no one unable to pay is excluded. The master receives about 84*l.* 10*s.* per annum, if the payments from the scholars amount to so much, and is assisted by 16 monitors. The course of instruction comprehends reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, mensuration, and moral and religious duties by reading the Scriptures. The system of teaching is the British and Foreign by monitors in classes, but some backward children receive individual instruction. Lectures are given on history, the elements of astronomy, &c., and the scholars are questioned on what they learn. An examination is held once in the year. The school is visited almost daily by the Independent minister, and by the deacon. It is orderly, clean, and well ventilated.

4.—*The Pimlico British Day School for Girls, Palace-street.*

This school, which is supported by the same congregation and conducted on the same system as the last, was established in 1821.

Number on the books 110, between the ages of 6 and 14. Average daily attendance 80. Usual time of remaining at the school 3 years, and the longest period of continuance has been 6 years. 124 new scholars entered during the last year.

The mistress receives about 52*l.* per annum, which salary is independent of that of her husband, who is the master of the boys' school on the same premises, and is assisted by monitors in teaching, in classes, reading, writing, arithmetic, sewing, grammar, geography, history, with domestic, moral, and religious duties. The system of teaching is the British and Foreign.

The children are questioned on what they learn; and the school is visited by the same parties, and is in the same commendable state, as the preceding school for boys. Connected with these two schools are the Infant school, No. 21, the Sunday schools for boys and girls, Nos. 23 and 24, and the Infant Sunday school, No. 25, which are conducted under the same roof. The zeal of the master has also induced him to establish a Sabbath evening class for pupils of rather a more advanced age, whom he instructs gratuitously.

5.—*St. Margaret's and St. John's Workhouse Day and Sunday School for Boys.*

Founded October, 1837, on the National System. It is supported out of the Poor-rates, and is connected with the Established Church. The scholars are children of paupers. There are at present 107 boys between the ages of 6 and 15, who are boarded, clothed, and educated. They learn and work on alternate days. Their employment consists in winding cotton, mending shoes and clothes, and they are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, with moral and religious duties. They are allowed to remain until the age of 15. A non-resident master receives 70*l.* per annum, and is assisted by 6 monitors, who are boys in the school. Questions are asked on what is learned, and the school is visited every Friday by the governor of the workhouse, and by the churchwardens and overseers. It is orderly, clean, and well ventilated.

Until the age of 6, boys and girls are kept in a nursery, where they are comfortably maintained, and taught to spell. At present the nursery contains 22 boys and 22 girls.

6.—*St. Margaret's and St. John's Workhouse Day and Sunday School for Girls.*

Established at the same time as the preceding school for boys, on the same plan and principles, and supported by the same means. The number of scholars is 79. They work and learn on alternate days, and are taught by the master of the boy's school, in the absence of the boys. A mistress is paid 2*s.* weekly to superintend them out of school, with respect to cleanliness and morals. They may remain until the age of 15. 102 have been entered on the books during the last year. The instruction comprehends reading, writing, arithmetic, sewing and knitting, with domestic, moral, and religious duties. The system adopted, the visitors, and the state of the school, are the same as in the school for boys.

7.—*Miss Neeve's Girls' Day School, York Gardens.*

This school, as well as the Infant school, No. 19, was established in 1824 by Miss Neeve. Not connected with any particular religious denomination. Number of scholars 96, between the ages of 7 and 14. Several children have continued at the school above 6 years. About 90 new scholars entered during the last year. The scholars pay 1*d.* per week, and for writing 2*d.*; Miss Neeve supplies the remaining sum required to defray the expenses of the school. The remuneration to the mistress amounts to about 30*l.* per annum. There is a lending library, and a clothing society attached to the school. The system of teaching is by monitors in classes. It comprehends reading, writing, arithmetic, and sewing, with moral and religious duties. The children are questioned. The school has many visitors, and is orderly and well ventilated.

8.—*The Blue Coat School for Boys and Girls, and the Grand Khaibar School for Boys, Little Chapel-street.*

These two schools constitute parts of the same establishment. The Blue Coat school was founded in 1688. It contains 52 boys and 34 girls, between the ages of 5 and 15, who are all taught gratuitously, and

liberally clothed, and usually remain from 5 to 7 years. The school is supported by congregational collections and public subscriptions, in addition to the proceeds of a small funded property. Reading, writing, arithmetic, and sewing are taught, with domestic, moral, and religious duties. Prizes are awarded. The teachers are the master and his wife, who receive 100*l.* per annum, with house and coals, and 2 monitors. The scholars are questioned, and undergo quarterly examinations. The school is visited by its governors, and is orderly, clean, and very well ventilated. There is a separate school-room for the girls. The number of scholars of the Grand Khaibar school is 20, who are educated with those of the Blue Coat school gratuitously, but not clothed. This school has existed above a century; it is supported by the subscriptions of 47 members, and is similar in all other respects to the school just described, with which it is combined, with this exception, that the boys sit apart from those of the other school.

9.—*St. Margaret's Parochial School of Scriptural Instruction for Boys, Knightsbridge Green.*

This school was established in September, 1837. It is on the National System, and is connected with the Established Church. It contains 56 scholars, of whom 14 are under the age of 5, and 42 between 5 and 12. Weekly payments of 2*d.* or 3*d.* are made by the scholars to the master, but 10, from inability to pay, receive gratuitous instruction. They are taught in classes by the master and 3 monitors reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, scripture-history, with moral and religious duties. They are questioned on what they learn. The school is orderly and clean, and is visited by the parochial clergymen. The teacher at present receives only the payments of the scholars.

10.—*St. Margaret's Parochial School of Scriptural Instruction for Girls, Knightsbridge Green.*

Established in September, 1837, with the school for boys just described. It contains 36 scholars, between the ages of 5 and 11. The statements in the preceding account apply equally to the present school, with respect to the several particulars noticed. Reading, writing, arithmetic, sewing, knitting, the scriptures, and moral duties, are taught by the mistress and 3 monitors.

11.—*Westminster New Charity Day School for Boys, Dacre-street.*

Established in 1795 on the National System, and connected with the Established Church. Has at present 50 boys, between the ages of 8 and 13, of whom 25 are partially clothed. Many have attended during the last 6 years. Four new scholars entered during the past year. It is supported by congregational collections twice a year at Broadway Church and public subscriptions. All are taught gratis. The master is assisted by 3 monitors, and receives, in conjunction with his wife, who is the mistress of the Westminster New Charity school for girls, 60*l.* per annum, with house, coals, and candles. The instruction comprehends reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, the scriptures, and psalmody. The children are questioned on what they learn. The school is visited by its governors, and is zealously superintended by the

parochial clergymen. It is tolerably orderly and clean, and well ventilated. The boys attend Broadway Church twice every Sunday.

The master is allowed to take 6 private pupils: at present he has but 1, at 6*d.* per week.

12.—*Westminster New Charity Day School for Girls, Dacre-street.*

Established in 1795, on the National System. The teacher is the wife of the master of the boys' school just described, and precisely the same statements apply to the girls' school, with respect to numbers, ages, and other particulars. They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, sewing, knitting, the scriptures, and moral duties.

The mistress is allowed to take 6 private pupils, but has only 2 at present, they pay 6*d.* per week each.

13.—*New Pie-street, British and Foreign, Day School for Boys and Girls.*

Established in February, 1836. Not connected with any particular religious denomination. The scholars consist of 20 boys and 30 girls, total 50. 12 boys and 15 girls are under the age of 5, and 8 boys and 15 girls are between 5 and 12. They usually remain 2 years. During the last year 100 new scholars have been entered. The school is supported by public subscriptions, and by a payment of 1*d.* per week by the scholars. From 20 to 30 are taught gratis. The master receives 10*s.* a week, and is assisted by 6 monitors. Reading, arithmetical tables, and sewing are taught, with moral duties and the scriptures. The system is the British and Foreign, as indicated by the title. The children are questioned on their acquirements, and ladies occasionally visit the school, which is orderly and tolerably cleanly and ventilated.

In winter the children, who are generally of the very indigent classes, diminish in attendance by about one-third.

14.—*Tothill-fields Prison School for Boys.*

Established in November, 1835, on the National System. Connected with the Established Church. The number of scholars is 35, between the ages of 8 and 17. The longest period of remaining at the school has been 6 months, and 346 new scholars have entered during the last year. All are taught gratis, and the expense is charged on the county rates. The school is superintended by the chaplain, and a paid master receives 32*s.* 6*d.* per week. The children learn and work on alternate days. Their employment consists in working at the treadmill, picking oakum, and making shoes. They are taught reading and writing, with moral duties and the scriptures. Both the mode of teaching by monitors and by individual instruction are adopted. The children are questioned, and the school is visited by the magistrates and by the chaplain, who examines the children twice a week. It is held in the prison, and is orderly, clean, and well ventilated.

15.—*Tothill-fields Prison School for Girls.*

Established in the prison at the same time, and on the same plan and principles as the school for boys. The number of scholars is 15, between the ages of 8 and 16. Longest period of remaining 2 months. 149 children entered during the past year. It is not necessary to add any further statement of particulars, as it would be only a repetition of what

has just been said respecting the prison school for boys. The girls, however, do not work at the tread-mill. The girls' school is examined by the chaplain once a week.

16.—*Green-Coat Boarding, Day, and Sunday School for Boys, Green-Coat-row.*

Established in 1633. Connected with the Established Church. Number of scholars 21, between the ages of 10 and 14. They usually remain from 3 to 5 years. 4 entered during the last year. It is supported by endowment. All are clothed, fed, and taught gratis. The master is paid 50*l.* per annum, with house, fire, and candles. The instruction comprehends reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, domestic, moral and religious duties, and psalmody. The system of teaching is monitorial, in classes, with questions on what is learned. The school is visited by its governors, and is orderly, clean, and well ventilated. Examinations are held once in the year.

17.—*The Black-Coat, or Palmer's School, for 20 Boys, near Chapel-street.*

Established in 1650, and connected with the Established Church. The number of scholars is 18, between the ages of 8 and 14. Usual period of continuing at the school 7 years. 3 entered in the last year. It is supported by an endowment of the Rev. James Palmer, and occasional benefactions. All the scholars are fully clothed and taught gratis. The master receives £30 per annum, with house, fire, and candles. The instruction comprises reading, writing, arithmetic, rudiments of grammar, with moral and religious duties. The mode of teaching is in classes, with questions on what is learned. The school is visited by the parochial clergyman, and is orderly, clean, and well ventilated. The scholars are children of parents who are or have been decayed housekeepers.

18.—*Regimental School of the Royal Horse Guards (Blues), Hyde Park Barracks.*

Established in 1830. Connected with the Established Church. Is attended by 57 boys, 50 girls (children of soldiers belonging to the corps), and 10 adult soldiers. 7 boys and 10 girls are under 5 years of age, 46 boys and 40 girls are between 5 and 15, and 4 boys are between 15 and 18. 56 have entered within the last year. All are taught gratis, and supplied with stationery by the Duke of York's allowance. Prizes of books are given on the anniversaries of the Queen's birthday. They attend 5 hours every week day, except Saturday, and an hour on Sunday for religious instruction and psalmody. The subjects taught are reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, history, mensuration, moral duties, the Scriptures, and catechism. The master is a corporal, and is assisted by 7 monitors. The system adopted is a modification of the National. The scholars are questioned on what they learn, are visited by the Chaplain of the Forces, and are clean and orderly.

19.—*Miss Neeve's Infant School, York-gardens.*

This, as well as the Day-school, No. 7, was established by the above-mentioned lady, in 1824. Connected with the Established Church.

The number of scholars is 75, namely, 40 boys and 35 girls. Of these 24 boys and 18 girls are under the age of 5, and 16 boys and 17 girls are from 5 to 8 years of age. The youngest is 18 months. The longest period of continuance at the school has been  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years. Between 50 and 60 have been entered during the past year. It is supported by payments from the children of  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  a week, with a few small subscriptions; Miss Neeve supplying any deficiency. The mistress is assisted by 6 monitors. She receives 10s. 6d. per week and the payments from the children. Reading, writing on slates, and mental arithmetic, are taught in classes, with moral duties, and the Scriptures. The children are questioned, and undergo occasional examinations. The school is numerously visited, and is orderly, clean, and well ventilated.

#### 20.—*Dacre-street Infant School.*

Established in 1836. Connected with the Established Church. Number of children attending 70, namely, 30 boys and 40 girls, of whom 15 boys and 15 girls are under 5, and 15 boys and 25 girls from 5 to 8 years of age. The age of the youngest is 1 year. 300 have entered in the last year. It is supported by payments from the scholars of 2d. each, very many of which are paid by the minister of Broadway Chapel of Ease, by whom the school is zealously supported. Many of the children are also supplied with shoes by the same benevolent individual. The mistress receives 12s. a week, and is assisted by monitors. Reading, and the rudiments of arithmetic, grammar, geography, and Scripture history, are taught on the Infant system, with moral duties and the Scriptures. The children are questioned on what they learn, are visited almost daily by the clergyman above-mentioned, and are clean and orderly.

#### 21.—*Pimlico British Infant School.*

Established in 1834. Connected with the Independent congregation of Buckingham Chapel, and under the superintendence of the same master as the Pimlico British Day-schools, into which the children of this infant school enter as soon as they can read. Children, however, of all denominations, are admitted. Average number attending daily 70, namely, 50 boys and 20 girls. Number on the books 92,—62 boys and 30 girls. 70 under 5 years of age, 22 from 5 to 7. Longest period of continuance at school about 3 years. It is supported by congregational collections, public subscriptions, and payments from the children of 1s. per month each. The mistress is assisted by monitors, and receives about 8s. per week, with board and lodging. Reading is taught, the rudiments of arithmetic, and writing on slates, with moral duties, and the Scriptures. Both monitorial and individual instruction are adopted. The children are questioned, and taught generally on the Home and Colonial Infant System. The school is visited by the Independent minister and deacon daily, and is orderly, clean, and well ventilated.

#### 22.—*Westminster Sunday School for Boys and Girls, Broadway Church.*

This school was established 1809. Meets in the Broadway Church. Number of children on the books 205, namely, 95 boys and 110 girls. Ten boys and 10 girls are under the age of 5, and 85 boys and 100

girls between 5 and 15. Average attendance 170. Usual period of continuance 2 to 4 years. Many have remained sufficiently long to become qualified for teaching. It is supported by congregational collections and public subscriptions. The scholars are all taught gratis. A lending-library and a clothing-society are attached to the school, and prizes are given. Two hours are devoted on Sundays to direct instruction. Reading, moral and religious duties, the Scriptures, and psalmody are taught, on the monitorial system, in classes, by means of 18 teachers. Questions are put to the children on what they learn. They are examined and visited by the minister of the church in which the school is held. They are orderly, and as cleanly as their circumstances permit.

23.—*Pimlico Sunday School for Boys, Buckingham Chapel School-House.*

This school meets in the rooms of the Pimlico British Schools, and is supported by the same parties. It was established, however, in 1806, before the Day-schools. Number on the books 240, of whom about 220 attend Day-schools. 234 are between 5 and 15, and 6 above 15. Average attendance, about 120. The longest period of continuance at the school has been 9 years. Four hours are devoted to instruction on Sundays. Reading, moral duties, and the Scriptures, are taught. The school is supported by congregational collections and public subscriptions. Fitzroy's system of teaching, by monitors in classes, is adopted, and the school possesses a lending-library. There are visitors, and the children are questioned on what they learn, and examined quarterly by the minister of the chapel. They are orderly and clean, and the room is properly ventilated. 30 male teachers are distributed between this and the Infant Sunday School, No. 25. All the children are taught gratis. A private fund is subscribed by the teachers, for supplying shoes and other articles of clothing to those children who would otherwise be prevented by destitution from attending.

24.—*The Pimlico Sunday School for Girls.*

Established at the same time, and by the same parties, as the last. Number on the books 233, between the ages of 5 and 15. About 213 attend Day-schools. Average attendance 116. Longest period of continuance 9 years. 179 entered during the past year. It is supported by congregational collections and public subscriptions. Four hours on Sundays are devoted to instruction, and the school possesses a library for lending. Reading, moral duties, the Scriptures, and scriptural catechisms, are taught. The teachers are supplied from a body of 27 females, who are distributed between this, the following, and the Sunday Female School, No. 27. Fitzroy's system of teaching, by monitors in classes, is adopted. The children are questioned, and there are visitors, and quarterly examinations, and the school is clean, orderly, and well ventilated.

25.—*Buckingham Chapel Infant Sunday School.*

This school is also one of the remarkable cluster of schools established by the congregation of Independents meeting at the Buckingham Chapel. It was established in September, 1834. Number on the books 114 boys, 98 girls, total 212, of whom 84 boys and 92 girls are

under 5 years of age, and 30 boys and 6 girls between 5 and 8. The age of the youngest is 2 years. Some have continued to attend during 3 years. 160 have been entered during the past year. The school is supported by congregational collections and public subscriptions. All are taught gratis, and destitute children are provided with shoes by the charity of the teachers, in the same manner as the children in the last school. Four hours on Sundays are devoted to instruction. Reading, moral and religious duties, are taught. Fitzroy's system of teaching, by monitors in classes, is adopted, and the duties of the school are performed by part of a body of teachers who attend this and the Sunday schools, Nos. 23 and 26. The children are questioned on what they learn, are visited and examined quarterly. The school is orderly, clean, and well ventilated.

26.—*Sabbath Evening Class, Palace-street, Pimlico.*

This class consists of a few young persons who are or have been attendants at the Palace-street schools, and is held in the Infant school-room. It was commenced in 1832 by Mr. Arnum, the zealous superintendent of these schools, who gives his instruction gratuitously. There are at present 12 scholars between 12 and 17 years of age. They usually attend from 6 to 8 o'clock.

27.—*The Buckingham Chapel Branch Sunday School, York-gardens.*

Established in 1834. Is a branch of the schools attached to Buckingham Chapel. Number on the books, 55 boys, 45 girls, total 100. Of these, 88 attend Day schools. Average attendance about 50. The age of the oldest is 10, and of the youngest 3. Some have continued to attend since the commencement. Four hours on Sundays are devoted to instruction. Reading, and moral and religious duties are taught. The teachers belong to the body mentioned in the preceding notices. Fitzroy's system of teaching is adopted. The children are questioned; there are quarterly examinations and occasional visitors. The school is orderly, clean, and well ventilated.

28.—*Blue-Anchor-yard Sunday School, York-street.*

Established in March, 1835. Connected with "The Soldier's Friend Society," but not attached to any religious sect. Number on the books, 28 boys, 37 girls, total 65. 3 boys are under 5 years of age, and 26 boys and 36 girls between 5 and 15. Many have attended since the commencement of the school. 90 entered during the last year. It is supported by congregational collections in the chapel in which it is held. 3 hours on Sundays are devoted to instruction. Reading, moral duties, and the Scriptures are taught gratuitously in classes to all the scholars. There are 5 teachers, 2 male, and 3 female, with 2 monitors. The children are questioned on what they learn, and are clean and orderly.

Attached to the chapel in which this school is held, is a library established by the Soldier's Friend Society, to which all soldiers, of whom a large body is quartered in this neighbourhood, have access throughout the week.

29.—*New Pie-street Sunday School for Boys and Girls.*

This school is connected with the Day school No. 13, and was

established in March, 1837. It is supported by the same parties, an Independent congregation. Numbers on the books and average attendance 20 boys and 25 girls, total 45. All attend the Day school connected with the establishment. 7 boys and 8 girls are under 5 years of age, and 13 boys and 17 girls are between 5 and 12. The age of the youngest is 3 years. Many have continued to attend from the commencement of the school. About 85 entered during the last year. It is supported by public subscription. In summer  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hour, and in winter  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours, are devoted on Sundays to instruction in reading, moral duties, the Scriptures and Watts's Catechism. The British Sunday system is adopted, and the children are taught and questioned, in classes, by 3 male and 2 female teachers. The school is visited by ladies, and by a visitor from the Central British School Society. It is orderly, clean, and properly ventilated.

30.—*Queen's-square Episcopal Chapel Sunday School.*

Established August, 1837. Connected with the Established Church. The school is held in the chapel, and previous to its being shut up lately for repairs, 15 boys and 15 girls attended; since it was re-opened, the number of scholars has been about 10, between the ages of 5 and 13. They are taught gratuitously, reading, moral duties, the Scriptures, and Church Catechism, by a female teacher; are visited by the minister of the chapel, and are clean and orderly.

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WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

Westminster School is a Royal Foundation, richly endowed as St. Peter's College. Its statutes were given by Queen Elizabeth; and the objects of competition are 4 studentships at Oxford, and 3 or 4 scholarships at Cambridge. At present, the total number of scholars is 100; of whom 40 are on the Royal Foundation, called King's (Queen's) scholars, and 4 on a private foundation by Dr. Williams, Bishop of Lincoln. The rest are called Town Boys. Vacancies on the Royal Foundation are filled up once a year by candidates from the Town Boys, who are elected with regard only to merit; and, in school, no distinction whatever is observed between the Queen's scholars and the rest. Those on the bishop's foundation are admitted by the joint nomination of the dean and master. All the King's (Queen's) scholars sleep in one large room, the dormitory, which is 150 feet in length. Their dining-room is a detached building, resembling the halls of the colleges. They are under the care of the under-master when within the precincts of the college, and the head-master is responsible for their conduct elsewhere. The greater part of the Town Boys reside in 4 boarding-houses in the precincts of Dean's-yard, which are superintended by ushers. The rest live at home with their friends: but their conduct is subject at all times to the control and correction of the masters.

A library is attached to the college and to each boarding-house, for the support of which each scholar pays 21s. at entrance, and afterwards 7s. per annum. There is also a small school-library of old editions of the classics, which is but little used. The scholars assemble in one large room, and are divided into an upper and under school, conducted

respectively by the head and under-master, and they are classed in *forms*, according to their relative proficiency. To pass regularly through the school requires 8 years. The course of instruction is the same as that usually followed in public schools, embracing religious and moral instruction in conformity with the principles of the Established Church, the Greek and Latin Classics, English Composition, and Ancient and Modern History.

The afternoon of Saturday, and all the Saints' days marked with red letters in the Calendar, are holidays; with vacations of 3 weeks at Whitsuntide, a month at Bartholomewtide, and a month at Christmas.

A complete synopsis of the daily work of each *form* with a description of the mode of instruction, and a list of the books used in the progress of each boy through the school are given in the account from which the present abstract is made, (see *Journal of Education*, vol. v. p. 30,) and reprinted in a pamphlet.

Every year, at Whitsuntide, King's (Queen's) scholars are elected from the foundation of Westminster to that of Christ Church, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge.

Prizes of books, purchased by the proceeds of bequests from the present Dean of Westminster and other donors, are presented to those whom the master deems worthy of distinction.

In conformity with an injunction of the statutes, and ancient custom, one of the plays of Terence is performed in the dormitory, fitted up as a theatre, shortly previous to the Christmas holidays.

The annual expenses of Town scholars are 53 guineas for board and lodging, and 23 guineas for tuition. The King's (Queen's) scholars pay for board 24 guineas, and 17 guineas for tuition. For entrance-fees 10 guineas are paid to the masters, and 5 guineas to the boarding-house. The bishop's boys pay no fees to the school, and generally lodge with their friends. They are entitled to an equal share of about 70*l.* annually, and are eligible to an exhibition of about 40*l.* per annum, at St. John's College, Cambridge.

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#### ST. JOHN'S PARISH.

##### 1.—*Horseferry-road British School for Boys.*

Established in 1816. It is supported by public subscriptions, and by payments of 3*d.* a-week from each scholar to the master, but no one unable to pay is sent away, though the master's income is derived solely from this source. The number of scholars is 100, from 5 to 13 years of age. In winter it is diminished by one-fourth, and in summer it increases to about 200. The longest period of continuance at the school has been 5 years. 100 have entered during the last year. The instruction comprehends reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, drawing, geometry, mensuration, moral duties, and the Scriptures. The British system of teaching by monitors, in classes, is adopted, and instruction is also communicated individually and by lecturing. The scholars are questioned on what they learn, and are visited occasionally by the Committee of the British School Society, but there is no periodical examination. They are orderly, and the room is well ventilated.

2.—*St. Mary's Catholic School for Boys, for Westminster and Pimlico, 29, Medway-street.*

Established in 1819. Connected with the adjoining Roman Catholic Chapel, which all the scholars are expected to attend. The number varies from 190 to 200, between the ages of 5 and 15, but the average attendance is 100. The longest period of continuance has been 6 years. From 50 to 60 have entered during the last year. It is supported by public subscriptions and by occasional congregational collections. The scholars are all taught gratis, and supplied with pens, ink, and paper. Each has a book to use in school and to take home. The master receives 20s. per week, and with the assistance of 6 monitors teaches reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, moral and religious duties, on which instruction is conveyed by lecturing. The scholars are questioned on what they learn, are visited by the priest, and are examined once a week. The school is orderly, clean, and well ventilated. Books are given by way of reward.

3.—*St. Mary's Catholic School for Girls.*

Established in 1819, and supported by the same parties, and in the same manner, as the last. Number of scholars about 95, between the ages of 7 and 13. Average daily attendance 60. Longest period of continuance 3 years. About 55 have entered during the last year. The mistress is assisted by monitors; she receives 10s. per week and has the use of a good house. Reading, writing, sewing, and moral and religious duties are taught gratis to all the scholars, in classes, and religious instruction is also communicated by lecturing. Each has a book to use in school and to take home. The children are questioned on what they learn, are visited by the priest, and are examined once a month. The school is orderly, clean, and well ventilated. Books are given for prizes, as in the boys' school.

4.—*Vincent-square National School.*

Established in 1834. Connected with the Established Church. Number of scholars 76 boys, 78 girls, total 154, between 5 and 13. Some have continued to attend since the commencement of the school. 259 have entered during the past year. The school is supported by a few public subscriptions and by payments from the scholars of 2d. per week. The mistress receives 30l. per annum, with house and coals. One of 2 female assistants receives 4s. 6d. per week, the other 2s. 6d. The instruction comprehends reading, writing (on slates), arithmetic, sewing, knitting, and moral and religious duties, which are taught in classes, with the assistance of monitors. The children are questioned on what they learn, receive prizes of books, and are visited by the parochial minister and some ladies. The school is orderly, clean, and well ventilated. There is an Infant school (No. 8) connected with this school, conducted by the same mistress and assistants.

5.—*Emery Hill's Male School.*

Established 1708. Connected with the Established Church, and supported by endowment. Number of scholars 25, between the ages of 7 and 14, of whom 18 are on the foundation, and are taught gratui-

tously; the remaining 7 pay 8*d.* a week. They must be from 7 to 10 years old when they enter, and must leave at 14. The number entered during the past year has been 14. The master receives 20*l.* a year, with house and coals, and the contributions of those pupils who pay. The instruction comprises reading, writing, arithmetic, the rudiments of grammar, and Latin, with moral and religious duties. The scholars are questioned on what they learn, and the school is clean and well ventilated.

6.—*Vincent-square Infant School.*

This school, which was the first Infant school established in England, was founded in another part of Westminster in the year 1819, and transferred to this site in 1822. It is not connected with any particular religious denomination. The number of scholars is 95 boys, and 75 girls—total 170; of whom 60 boys and 45 girls are under 5 years of age, and 35 boys and 30 girls are above 5. The longest period of continuance at the school has been 6 years. 300 have been entered during the last year. A payment of 1*d.* per week is made to the master by each child, and the amount thus received is doubled by a benevolent individual, who built the school-house, and continues to defray all other expenses, including ground-rent, amounting to 20*l.* per annum, water-rates 32*s.* per annum, and coals. The instruction comprises reading, writing on slates, mental arithmetic, sewing to a few, grammar in conversation, and moral and religious duties. Monitors and classes according to the Infant system, and individual instruction, are adopted, and lecturing occasionally. The room is well ventilated: the children are questioned on what they learn, and are tolerably clean and orderly. The teachers consist of a man and wife, with a young female assistant.

7.—*The Tufton-street Infant School.*

This school, which is the Model Infant school of the National Society, was established in 1834. Number of scholars 80 boys and 70 girls—total 150; of whom 43 boys and 37 girls are under 5 years of age, and 37 boys and 33 girls are above 5. 210 have entered within the last year. The school is supported by congregational collections, a few public subscriptions, and a payment of 1*d.* a-week from each child. The mistress receives 60*l.* per annum, and teaches reading, arithmetic tables, natural history on the Infant system, moral duties, and the scriptures. The Infant system of classes and monitors, and individual instruction, are adopted. The room is well ventilated: the children are questioned on what they learn, and are clean and orderly.

8.—*Vincent-square Infant School* (connected with the National School on the same Premises).

Established in June, 1837; connected with the Established Church. Number of scholars, 54 boys and 40 girls—total 94, between 2 and 6 years of age. 50 have entered during the past year. The school is supported by a few public subscriptions, and by payments of 2*d.* per

week from each scholar. The mistress and assistants are those whose emoluments are stated in the notice of the National School here. One hour daily is devoted to sewing and knitting. Reading, writing on slates, moral duties, and the Church Catechism, are taught. The National Infant System is adopted. The children are questioned, are orderly and clean, and are visited by the minister of the parish and some ladies.

9.—*St. John's Sunday School, Tufton-street.*

Established about 1818, and connected with the Established Church. It meets in the building used for the Model Infant School. Number of scholars, 147 boys and 212 girls—total 359, between 5 and 15 years of age. Average attendance 297, and 187 attend also day-schools; hours of attendance 2 hours before morning-service, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  before evening-service; time devoted to direct instruction  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours. The longest period of continuance has been 8 or 10 years, and 194 have entered during the last year. It is supported by congregational collections in St. John's and St. Margaret's, Westminster, and by public subscriptions and donations.

All are taught gratuitously, in classes and on the National System, reading, moral duties, the Scriptures, Church Catechism, Watts's Divine Songs, and writing twice a week for 2 hours in the upper classes. There is a clothing society attached, and prizes are given. The children are questioned on what they learn, and there are visitors and annual examinations.

10.—*St. John's Auxiliary Sunday School, Vincent-square.*

Established 1834; connected with the Established Church; supported by congregational collections at St. John's and St. Margaret's churches, Westminster, and by public subscriptions and donations. It meets in the room of the Vincent-square Infant School. Number of scholars, 76 boys and 81 girls, between the ages of 6 and 13. Average attendance, 120; 90 also attend day-schools. Some have remained since the commencement, and 124 have entered during the last year.

All are taught gratuitously reading, moral duties, the Scriptures, Church Catechism, Watts's Divine Songs, on the National System, and writing, twice a week, for 2 hours, in the upper classes. A clothing society is attached, and prizes are given. Hours of attendance 2 hours before morning-service, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  before evening-service. The time devoted to direct instruction  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours. The children are questioned on what they read and learn, and there are visitors and annual examinations.

11.—*Romney-street Sunday School, for Boys and Girls.*

Established in 1817 by the congregation of Baptists meeting in Romney-street Chapel. Number of scholars, 50 boys and 90 girls; total, 140, of whom 45 boys and 78 girls are between 5 and 15, the rest above 15; average attendance, 105. The longest period of continuance has been 9 years, and some are now teachers.

All are taught gratuitously reading, and the moral duties, and the

Scriptures. There is no clothing society, but in a Dorcas society connected with the Baptist congregation a preference is given to children of the school in the distribution of clothes, bread, tea, sugar, and coals, for which a collection is made amongst many of the subscribers to the society. The time devoted to direct instruction is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours. The children are questioned on what they learn, they receive prizes, and are occasionally visited. The school is held in the chapel gallery, and the children are clean and orderly.

12.—*Romney-terrace Sunday Wesleyan School.*

Established in 1814, and connected with the Wesleyan congregation of Romney-terrace Chapel, in a room under which the school meets. Number of scholars 180 boys and 150 girls—total 330, of whom 120 boys and 100 girls are under 5 years of age, and 60 boys and 50 girls between 5 and 15. Average attendance, 220. Number who also attend day-schools, 250. The longest period which children have continued to attend has been 7 years, until they have become teachers: 155 have entered during the last year. It is supported by two congregational and one annual collection in the Wesleyan chapel, and by public subscriptions. There is a lending-library both for teachers and scholars.

Hours of attendance from 9 to 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Time devoted to direct instruction  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours. All are taught gratuitously spelling, reading, moral duties, the Scriptures, and the Wesleyan Catechisms; they receive prizes, and there are 4 visitors, who come in rotation.

*Increase of Steam-Power in Lancashire and its immediate Vicinity.*

THE following Returns, which are taken from a Parliamentary document, will afford some notion of the astonishing progress which the cotton manufacture has made in Lancashire since the year 1835. From the most complete Returns that have yet been procured of the steam-power existing in the manufacturing districts, and which were furnished by the Inspectors of Factories, it appears that the total steam-power employed in the cotton-mills of Lancashire and Cheshire was 24,597 horses. The increase since 1835, including the mills now in erection, is, according to the subjoined account, 17,413 horses, of which 2036 are destined for purposes not connected with the cotton manufacture, leaving 15,377 as the increase in the cotton manufacture alone, which amounts to 62 per cent. upon the power existing in the whole of the counties of Lancashire and Cheshire at the date of the former returns. The 2036 horse-power not destined for the cotton manufacture is divided as follows:—

Collieries . . . . .	592	Paper-mills . . . . .	82
Woollen Manufacture . . . . .	410	Canal . . . . .	200
Woollen and Cotton ditto . . . . .	88	Brewery . . . . .	15
Silk ditto . . . . .	74	Iron Forges . . . . .	35
Linen ditto . . . . .	38	Nail-making . . . . .	24
Machine-making . . . . .	351 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wood-grinding . . . . .	30
Corn-mills . . . . .	67	Timber-sawing . . . . .	30
		Total . . . . .	2036 $\frac{1}{2}$